GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Number 118

For Period

28 March - 3 April

1949

SECTION I

GENERAL

The following Public Health and Welfare Section Technical Bulletin is attached as Inclosure No. 1.

Title: Health Insurance

Short Title: TB-PH-SS 4.

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Japanese B Encephalitis Control

Mosquito surveys and collections made in Okayama prefecture during the period 25 July to 15 September 1948 disclosed Culex tritaeniorhynchus to be the predominant species (approximately 75% of the mosquitoes collected were of this species). The great majority of these mosquitoes were collected in cow barns where they occurred in abundance.

Some of the mosquito collections made between 5 and 9 August 1948 were shown to be positive for the virus of Japanese B Encephalitis in neutralization and complement fixation tests. These results coupled with proof of the ability of these mosquitoes to transmit the disease to laboratory animals indicates this species to be an especially dangerous mosquito in the spread of this disease. It is of interest to note that the first clinically recognized case and the first proven case of Japanese B Encephalitis in Okayama prefecture had their onsets on the 15 and 17 day of August 1948 - ten-twelve days after the positive mosquito collections were made.

The overwintering habits of C tritaeniorhynchus are unknown, but presumably overwintering is accomplished in the egg stage. No record of adults ever having been found during the winter months in houses, barns, caves, etc. after repeated and exhaustive search. Adult mosquitoes seem to prefer hiding out in cow barns, possibly stables of horses and similar types of shelter for other domestic animals They may also be found in and under houses during the active breeding season (May-October). These mosquitoes apparently prefer bovine blood, at least in the early spring and summer generations. During the peak of mosquito population density the adults feed readily on humans, domestic animals and birds.

Early vigorous control measures against C. tritaeniorhynchus is indicated in an attempt to unbalance the breeding of first and second generations of mosquitoes which may forestall an outbreak of Japanese B Encephalitis. It is urged that control measures be instituted as early in April as possible, to include (1) all possible mosquito control measures, (2) emphasis on larviciding in known breeding places of this species and (3) intensive DDT residual spray in cow barns, stables, etc.

A general plan for early mosquito control is now being formulated by the Ministry of Welfare and will be forwarded to the prefectures for implementation.

Smallpox Vaccine: Limited Resumption of Immunization Program.

The release of 6.6 liters of smallpox vaccine this past week (see Section V, Supply Division for distribution details) provides more than is immediately necessary for the vaccination of case contacts. Experience so far this year indicates that 3.5 liters will be a sufficient reserve for vaccination of contacts, and this amount is being distributed to the eight regional offices of the Ministry of Welfare from which it should be requisitioned when required for emergency immunizations in any area.

A total amount of 2.5 liters of smallpox vaccine will be available for the routine immunization program in Japan. Due to the frequency of contacts in those prefectures most accessible to maritime coastal traffic with South Korea, priority has been assigned to five prefectures located on the western portions of Kyushu, Honshu and Shikoku. For the present season there is insufficient vaccine to consider routine immunization of pre-school children and elementary school children about to graduate. Accordingly Ministry of Welfare instructions are being sent to the five prefectures of Yamaguchi, Ehime, Fukuoka, Saga, and Nagasaki to which vaccine is being supplied, to confine routine immunization this season to infants or children not previously immunized.

For purposes of computation, one milliliter of vaccine is considered equivalent to about 100 doses.

Cholera Suspects Reported

A report of three suspected cases of cholera was received from Ibaraki prefecture on 28 March. Subsequent investigation indicated that these were severe cases of diarrhea as there were no clinical or laboratory findings to substantiate the diagnosis of cholera. Information indicates that the Japanese doctor reported the cases as cholera suspects because of the death of a former patient with similar symptoms.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Veterinary License Law:

Final approval has been given to the draft of the new Veterinary license law, and it will be presented to the Diet now in session. The purpose of the new law is to attain high professional standards through more strict education, examination by a national council on veterinary licenses and annual renewal of license. The proposed date of enforcement is 1 October 1949. Only those veterinarians qualifying and receiving licenses under the new law will be permitted the title SHINSEI (new order) veterinarians.

Weekly Animal Disease Report:

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports the following outbreak of animal diseases for the period of 26 March - 1 April.

Prefecture	Disease	Number of Cases
Hyogo	Anthrax (cattle)	1
Iwate	Swine plague	12
Hokkaido	Suspicious equine encephaloyelitis	1
Ehime	Swine cholera	9
Miyagi	Swine cholera	14

Milk Inspection

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, conducted sanitary inspections on the following dairy farms and milk plants during the month of January 1949.

Special Milk

Number of farms inspected	5
Samples examined	13
Over bacterial standars (50,000 per cc)	1
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	-
Plant Inspections	8
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	1
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	-

Ordinary Milk

Number of farms inspected	9,529
Samples examined	30,046
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	430
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	589
Number of plant inspections	3,197
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	199
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	245

Goat Milk

Number of farms inspected	56
Samples examined	55
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	5
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	4

Milk Production

Milk produced on dairy farms during the month of January 1949.

Type of Milk	Number of Farms	Number of Cows and Goats	Amount Produced
Special	7	134	29,223 Lit.
Ordinary	54,693	104,544	15,593,757.8 Lit
Goat	4,471	6,847	360,120 Lit.

Quantity of Milk Bottled in Milk Plants during January 1949:

Type of Milk	Number of Plants	Raw Milk	Pasteurized	Sterilized
Special	7	16,848	9,000	
Ordinary	2,937		2,069,313	4,335,340 Li
TOTAL	2,944	16,848	2,078,313	4,335,340 Li

All milk is bottled in bottles of 1 go representing 180 cc.

Meat Inspection

The following tables, submitted by the Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, indicate the numbers of livestock slaughtered and meat and meat products establishments inspected during the month of January 1949.

	Cattle	Calves	Horses
Number slaughtered	32,066	1,138	7,852
Body wt. (kgs)	11,166,322.2	129,932	2,587,615
Dressed wt. (kgs)	5,590,843.4	60,255.7	1,177,094.7
Condemned Ante-mortem	2	0	0
Condemned Post-mortem	21	2	8
Partial	763	17	196
Viscera	4,884	92	867

	Swine	Sheep	Goats
Number slaughtered	37,556	25	159
Body wt. (kgs)	3,254,147.9	1,017	4,701.5
Dressed wt. (kgs)	1,983,047.9	455	2,097.2
Condemned Ante-mortem	0	0	0
Condemned Post-mortem	2	0	1
Partial	479	1	0
Viscera	10,483	3	4

Meat Processing Establishments

Number of establishments		337
Number of establishments inspected		235
Sanitary Condition	Good	69
	Fair	178
	Poor	80
Total number of inspections		552
Amount of meat and meat products examined		84,858 kgs.
Amount of meat and meat products condemned		0
Cause for condemnation	None	
Disposition	None	

Retail Meat Shops

Number of establishments		13,846
Number of establishments inspected		7,826
Sanitary Condition	Good	2,291
	Fair	4,439
	Poor	1,043
Total number of inspections		9,055
Amount of meat and meat products examined		1,574,071 kgs
Amount of meat and meat products condemned		279 kgs
Cause for condemnation	Uncleanliness, staleness and peutrefaction	
Disposition	Fertilizer	

Seafood Inspection

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, conducted the following sanitary inspections on seafood establishments during the month of January 1949:

Wholesale Seafood Markets

Number of establishments		1,499
Number of establishments inspected		984
Sanitary condition	Good	158
	Fair	664
	Poor	167
Total number of inspections		7,389
Amount of seafood examined		181,046,329
Amount of seafood condemned		213,964
Cause for condemnation	Peutrefaction, staleness and uncleanliness	
Disposition	Fertilizer and animal feed.	

Seafood Processing Establishments

Number of establishments		9,269
Number of establishments inspected		2,608
Sanitary condition	Good	475
	Fair	1,434
	Poor	707
Total number of inspections		3,405
Amount of seafood examined		5,324,788
Amount of seafood condemned		2,099
Cause for condemnation	Peutrefaction and staleness.	
Disposition	Animal feed.	

Seafood Retail Shops

Number of establishments	43,604
Number of establishments inspected	15,768

Sanitary condition.	Good	2,389
	Fair	9,657
	Poor	3,701
Total number of inspections		16,889
Amount of seafood examined		1,850,492
Amount of seafood condemned.		16,037.5
Cause for condemnation.	Peutrefaction and staleness.	
Disposition.	Animal feed and fertilizer.	

Food Sanitation

The Food Sanitation Section, Ministry of Welfare, reports the following sanitary inspection of food and beverage establishments during the month of January 1949.

Number of inspections.	161,101
Establishments to be improved.	41,919
Establishments completing improvements	63,202
Number of food samples collected for analysis.	4,454
Number of administrative punishments.	1,456

Census of Food Inspectors

Number authorized with 50% national subsidy.	1,767
Actual Number employed receiving national subsidy	1,555
Actual Number employed receiving no national subsidy (Prefecture and city employees).	612

Animal Diseases

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following outbreak of animal diseases for the month of January 1949:

Disease	January	February
Anthrax	0	0
Blackleg	0	2
Swine cholera	19	10
Swine erysipelas	19	120
Swine plague	2	3
Rabies	10	9
Brucellosis	11	18
Trichomonas	71	141
Equine Infectious Abortion	14	27
Equine Infectious Anemia	48	60
Pullorum Disease, Fowl	2,648	5,125
Strangles	0	26
Texas fever	0	0
Filariasis	1	0
Bovine Tuberculosis	80	76
Equine Encephalomyelitis (suspects)	1	5

SECTION IV

SUPPLY DIVISION

Laboratory Animals

Efforts are now being made to resume normal production and distribution of all biological products. Acceleration of assay activitites to provide adequate quantities of safe, sterile and potent vaccines to carry out immunization programs is mandatory. There are immediate needs for laboratory animals to remove the

blackleg of biologics awaiting assay therefore, the Ministry of Welfare has sent telegrams to all prefectural health offices requesting surveys be made within each prefecture to determine the immediate availability of fresh, unused guinea pigs for sale to the National Institute of Health, Ministry of Welfare. It is suggested that the Military Government Team Public Health Officers aid in this endeavor in whatever way possible.

Distribution of DDT and Typhus Vaccine, 1948

Final tabulation of Calendar Year 1948 distribution activities pertaining to DDT products and typhus vaccine indicates that 5,670,926 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 1,605,698 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 817,946 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed to the various government agencies of prefectures and ministries. Detailed breakdowns of these distributions are furnished with this Bulletin. Incls. 2,3,4 respectively).

Biologics Released by Re-assay

In the period 22 - 28 March the vaccines that have been reassayed and found to meet minimum standards are listed below:

Item	Manufacturer	Lot No.	Quantity
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Hayashi Seiyaku Co.	24	9,915 cc.
		25	3,405
		26	6,480
Smallpox	Kitasato Inst.	38	119,000 dose
		39	96,300
	Infectious Diseases Inst.	21831	175,200
		21832	271,800
Typhus Vaccine	Kitasato Inst.	71	27,220 cc
		69	11,820
Triple Typhoid	Kitasato Inst.	601	39,300 cc
	Nitto Pharm. Co.	36	71,650
	Sankyo Pharm. Co.	113	38,700
		115	38,700
	Chiba Pref. Lab.	26	5,050
		47	17,300
		48	7,350
		75	4,450
	Takeda Pharm. Co.	21	61,450
		46	73,350
		49	70,950
		51	71,950
		52	70,450
		53	69,050
		54	69,400
		55	71,600
		56	69,500
		57	70,900
		58	69,200 cc

Distribution of Biologics

Distribution of smallpox and triple typhoid vaccines to quarantine and repatriation stations is being made during April as follows:

Quarantine Station	Smallpox	Triple Typhoid
Yokohama	1,500 doses	4,500 cc
Kobe	1,500	4,500
Moji	2,000	6,000
Nagasaki	1,000	3,000
Nagoya	750	2,000
Hiroshima	750	2,000
Otaru	750	2,000

Distribution of Biologics - Cont'd:

Quarantine Station	Smallpox	Triple Typhoid
Shimizu	500	1,500 cc
Miike	500	1,500
Hakata	750	2,000
Kagoshima	500	1,500
Repatriation Stations:		
Hakodate	20,000	30,000
Maizuru	30,000	45,000
Sasebo	4,000	6,000
TOTAL	64,500 doses	111,500 cc

A one-time distribution of smallpox vaccine is being made during April to strategic points in Japan as follows:

Location	Quantity
Regional office at Hokkaido	15,000 doses
" " " Miyagi	30,000
" " " Tokyo	80,000
" " " Aichi	30,000
" " " Osaka	40,000
" " " Hiroshima	20,000
" " " Kagawa	15,000
" " " Fukuoka	15,000
Yamaguchi Prefecture	60,000
Ehime "	60,000
Fukuoka "	70,000
Saga "	30,000
Nagasaki "	50,000
Quarantine & Repatriations Stations	64,500
Reserve	82,800
TOTAL	662,300 doses

The Preventive Medicine Section of this Weekly Bulletin discusses the use to be made of the smallpox vaccine being distributed.

Distribution of Dusting and Spraying Equipment

During the period 13 - 26 March, 2,181 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 21 prefectures as follows:

Prefecture	DDT Dusters	Knapsack Sprayers	Semi-Automatic Sprayers	Hand Sprayers	Engine Sprayers
Miyagi	72	12	-	-	-
Akita	-	40	30	-	-
Yamagata	-	50	-	-	-
Ibaraki	-	-	60	-	-
Tochigi	-	12	10	-	-
Saitama	400	1	10	-	-
Tokyo	75	3	-	-	1
Toyama	-	60	-	-	-
Fukui	-	-	-	24	-
Nagano	-	45	40	-	-
Shizuoka	-	1	-	-	-
Kyoto	-	-	-	50	-
Osaka	200	-	50	50	-
Nara	-	50	1	-	-

Distribution of Dusting and Spraying Equipment - Cont'd:

Prefecture	DDT Dusters	Knapsack Sprayers	Semi-Automatic Sprayers	Hand Sprayers	Engine Sprayers
Wakayama	-	45	30	-	-
Tokushima	200	-	-	-	-
Hiroshima	240	-	-	-	-
Ehime	-	25	65	-	-
Fukuoka	-	50	110	-	-
Kagoshima	-	-	15	-	-
Saga	-	30	25	-	-
TOTAL	1187	424	445	124	1

Quarterly Allocations of Controlled Items

The allocation plan for controlled medicines for April, May and June was sent to all prefectural governors by Ministry of Welfare Instruction, Yaku-hatsu No. 399, dated 8 March 1949. Seventeen of the medicines whose distribution is controlled by Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 30, dated 11 November 1947, are quinine derivatives and are allocated separately each year. The next allocation period will begin in June and the plan will be published when it has been formulated.

Data for the allocation of pilocarpine HCl, ergot, powdered extract of nux vomica, rice polishing oil, soy bean oil, and theobromine with sodium salicylate was not sufficient to permit inclusion of these items with the present allocation plan. A separate plan will be formulated when this data has been compiled.

Crystalline phenol is the only form of phenol that has been allocated, since both liquified phenol and disinfectant phenol can easily be made from this form. Most castor oil is manufactured into the aromatic preparation since the largest demand is for that form. The present stocks and production plans for plain castor oil, emetine HCl, phenobarbital tablets, sulfadiazine powder and tablets, and hydrous lanolin are too small to permit an allocation at the present time. When sufficient stocks have been built up, a special allocation of these items will be made.

The following table lists quantities of the 27 controlled medicines allocated for April, May and June.

ITEM	QUANTITY (Unit Kg. except as noted)
Acrinol	598
Aminopyrine	8,454
Alcohol 95%	145
Evipan	194
Evipan Sodium	94
Ephedrine HCl	549
Procaine HCl	1,398
Aromatic Castor Oil	37,988
Glycerine	6,490
Saponated Sol. Cresol	134,992
Sesame Oil	995
Sodium Salicylate	18,989
Sodium Bicarbonate	269,996
Alcohol for Disinfection, 70%	64,616
Phenol Crystals	16,962
Tar & Sulphur Paste	8,992
Simple Ointment	991
Zinc Oxide in Oil	27,849
Nupercaine	139
Barbital	1,098
Phenobarbital	39
Glucose	8,994
Carbromal	39
Ointment of Japan Wax	1,498
Magnesium Oxide	6,493
Santonin	14,380,000 Tablets
Pituitrin	109,500 Ampoules

In addition to the 27 medicines listed above, three items of baby food have been allocated to all prefectures for April, May and June in the following quantities:

Dextro Maltose	280,000 Kg.
Malt Extract	92,900 Kg.
Rice Powder	45,993 Kg.

Inclosure No. 5 gives the allocation by prefectures of five controlled medicines for the quarter April, May and June.

Inclosure No. 6 gives the allocation breakdown by prefectures for sanitary cotton materials for the April, May, June quarter. The following totals are so allocated:

Absorbent cotton	817,550 Kg.
Gauze	22,614,613 Meters
Bandage	335,000 Rolls

SECTION V

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Illicit Traffic

The following is a summary of the Annual Report for 1948 regarding the illicit narcotic traffic in Japan prepared for the information of the United Nations.

Former Japanese Army and Navy narcotic stocks unreported under the Narcotic Law continued to be a source of supply for illicit traffic during 1948. Registrants arrested, totalling three-tenths of one percent of all registrants, were in many cases in illegal possession of such stocks. Toward the end of the year evidence was obtained that foreign nationals were smuggling narcotics into Japan from the Asiatic Continent. These narcotics were in crude form but indications were that finished narcotics have also reached Japan through illicit channels from the same sources.

In August, with the arrest of a foreign national narcotic trafficker, evidence was obtained that heroin was being smoked in Japan either by mixing the narcotics with tobacco or by placing a small amount of heroin on the end of the cigarette. In November, a raid in Tokyo resulted in the arrest of 12 persons, ten of whom were addicts including one foreign national who was the source of supply for the group.

Portions of the heroin seized in the illicit traffic were of a high degree purity, while other portions were adulterated with various substances principally magnesium carbonate. Some of the heroin was of a gray or yellowish color.

During 1947 and 1948 a total of 95 foreign nationals were arrested for trafficking in narcotics. In 1949 by the middle of February a total of 51 foreign nationals were arrested for narcotic violations which indicates the increased importance of this class of trafficker with whom many Japanese are usually involved. Reports show a large percentage of the addicts apprehended in traffic sponsored by these foreign nationals are smoking heroin rather than using injections.

Small amounts of narcotics were seized from repatriates arriving in Japan included in which were 247.5 grams of raw opium. Three seizures were made of small amounts of narcotics intended for shipment out of Japan. Two defendants were arrested and sentenced to six months penal servitude and one year suspended sentence, respectively. Two persons escaped arrest.

Thefts from registrants also continued to be a source of supply for illicit traffic. The number of thefts was reduced from a monthly average of 37 in 1947 to 25 in 1948. No wholesalers were burglarized. The number of hospitals losing narcotics in this manner reached a peak of seven during July but was reduced to one per month in October, November and December.

Out of 12 persons arrested for cultivation of the opium poppy three were admonished, three were fined and two were sentenced to penal servitude of ten and six months. The number of plants cultivated was comparatively small, the greatest seizure being 300 plants.

Seventy-two persons were admonished and 149 were arrested for illegal cultivation of marihuana in a total area of only five tan (1.25 acres). Thirty-four person were brought to trial for violation of the Marihuana Law with the following results: Twenty-four were fined amounts varying from two to ten thousand yen; nine were sentenced to penal servitude for terms varying from two to four months and one received a suspended sentence. None of them were convicted of introducing the marihuana into illegal traffic.

A considerable amount of marihuana was discovered growing wild in the northern island of Hokkaido. Measures are being taken to destroy such crops during 1949. Information aids are being employed to apprise the populace of the law prohibiting the cultivation of marihuana except by registered persons and then for fiber purposes only.

Twenty-one thousand two hundred sixteen registrants were inspected and 2,830 investigations were originated. There were 1,070 arrests for narcotic violations during the year. Of these 275 were registrants and 795 non-registrants. Five hundred sixteen defendants were convicted for narcotic violations which are classified as follows:

Illicit manufacture.	1
Illegal possession	215
Illegal sale.	205
Possession of opium poppy.	5
Theft of narcotics.	13
Forging narcotic documents	2
Others.	75

Among the above persons 115 were registrants, 30 of whom received sentences of penal servitude totalling 25 years 3 months. Seventy-two registrants, including ten of those sentenced to penal servitude, were fined a total of ¥ 231,650. Twenty-three other registrants received suspended sentences totalling 69 years and were fined a total of ¥ 34,000.

Of the 401 non-registrants convicted, 132 were sentenced to penal servitude for a total of 84 years 10 months; 218, including 53 sentenced to penal servitude, were fined a total of ¥ 644,900 and 104 defendants received suspended sentences totalling 280 years and were fined a total of ¥ 232,250.

SECTION VI

WELFARE DIVISION

Repatriation Camps and Housing Projects

Reference Public Health and Welfare Section Weekly Bulletin No. 117, Section VII (for the period 21 - 27 March 1949), (Inclosure No. 3).

Reference inclosure above lists the names and locations of the camps and/or housing projects that will become the responsibility of the Government.

Attached (Inclosure No. 7) is a list of additional repatriation camps and/or housing projects to be returned to the Government as per instructions given in reference Public Health and Welfare Section Bulletin.

National Child Welfare Week Program

The Ministry of Welfare has announced that the period 5 - 11 May will be designated as National Child Welfare week. The 5th of May is Children's Day and is a

holiday. The 8th of May has been designated as "Mother's Day". The Ministry reports that planning on a national level has been completed and that prefectures have been given the benefit of this planning.

It has been suggested that prefecture planning be based on the following points:

1. Dissemination of information by means of posters, pamphlets, radio, newspapers, paper pictures, theatres and slides.

2. School literary exhibition, athletic meeting, children's meetings, etc.

3. Exhibitions, lectures, conferences, PTA discussion meetings, etc.

4. Health examination, examination of blood type, etc.

5. Local annual activities for the children as central figures and investigation of the folklore.

Welfare Officers and Team Commanders will doubtless be requested to participate.

Social Work Education

The Osaka College for Social Work, (Osaka Shakai Jigyo Gakko) No. 2., Tajima-cho, Minami-ku, Osaka-shi, will open for the first time a two year course on 10 May. Applications will be received until 20 April, 50 students will be accepted and graduation from high school is the minimum educational requirement. A third 3-months lecture course opens on 18 April.

The third group of one year "research" students were graduated on 28 March at the Japan School of Social Work, 266, 3-chome, Harajuku, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo. These graduates have accepted the following positions:

Welfare Section, Kure Military Government
Central Community Chest Association
Child Welfare Section, Nara Prefecture
Aomori Prefectural Office
Miyagi Social Work Association
Kanto Military Government Team
Tochigi Community Chest Association
Sagami Day Nursery
Railway Service Society
Visiting Nurse, Saisei-kai Hospital
Airindan Settlement
Saitama Ikuji-in (orphanage)
Welfare Section, Kanagawa Prefecture
Aomori Prefectural Office (3)
Professional Case Worker, Tokyo
Assistant Nurse of Ajiro Dormitory for Mothers & Children
Yokosuka Christian Social Center (2)
Welfare Section, Fukuoka Prefecture
Fujikura Gakuin (Institution for the feeble minded)
Fukushima Aiiku-en (orphanage)
Medical Social Work, St. Luke's Hospital, Tokyo.
Welfare Section, Aomori Prefecture
Public Health & Welfare Section, Kawasaki City Office
Child Welfare Section, Gumma Prefecture

Social Work Education in the United States

Catalogues of member schools of the American Association of Schools of Social Work listed in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 109 (for period 24 - 30 January 1949) are now being received and will be made available upon request. Information regarding the admission of foreign students and scholarships is also available

It is emphasized that these are graduate schools of social work and unless accepted as special students, Japanese would have to be university rather than old system college graduates.

As listed in Public Health and Welfare Section Weekly Bulletin No. 110, (for period 31 January - 6 February 1949) catalogues will also be available from the member schools of the National Association of Schools of Social Administration. Since these are undergraduate schools it is emphasized that the education for social work which is offered in these schools is not in all instances synonymous with that offered in the graduate schools. In fact, a great many of the courses offered by the NAASA schools at the undergraduate level are social science courses or courses which are related to social work but are not always designed specifically to prepare people for professional practice.

SECTION VII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Welfare Pension Reserve Fund

Repeatedly inquiries and requests have been received for loans from the reserve fund accumulated by the Welfare Pension Insurance program. This reserve fund is administered by the Finance Ministry. Prior to 1946, a small part of the Fund was loaned out to Health Insurance Societies and other applicants desiring to use the money for the construction of clinics or similar projects related to health and welfare.

Since the early part of 1946, however, loans have been permitted only to the government and the reserve has been used to help absorb government bond issues. Repeated efforts on the part of the Ministry of Welfare to obtain permission for loans to Health Insurance Societies, National Health Insurance Associations and othe insurers have been turned down, the most recent one on 4 March 1949.

Consequently, no encouragement can be given at this time to applicants for loans of the above description.

SECTION VIII

MEMORANDUM TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

for CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

9 Inclosures:

Incl. 1: Technical Bulletin - Health Insurance - TB-PH-SS 4.

Incl. 2: Distribution of 10% DDT Dust to Prefectures and Government Agencies-1948

Incl. 3: Distribution of 5% DDT Spray to Prefectures and Government Agencies-1948

Incl. 4: Distribution of Typhus Vaccine to Prefectures and Government Agencies-19

Incl. 5: Allocation of Controlled Medicines.

Incl. 6: Plan of Distribution for Textile Sanitary Materials.

Incl. 7: List of Accommodating Facilities.

Incl. 8: Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics in Japan: January, 1949.

Incl. 9: Weekly Report of Communicable Disease and Venereal Disease for the Week Ended 26 March 1949.

Inclosure No. 1 missing

Distribution of 10% DDT Dust to Prefectures and Government Agencies
1948 (Unit: 1,000 lbs.)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr.	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Tota
Hokkaido		70.0				40.0			90.0		20.0		220.
Aomori	71.8					10.0	30.0		10.0		20.0		141.8
Iwate			10.0		10.0			20.0	13.0	10.0			63.
Miyagi								40.0					40.
Akita			15.0		2.0		14.0	4.0	17.0				52.
Yamagata		4.2			8.8		20.6	9.8		4.4			47.8
Fukushima	10.0			6.0			17.8			7.8			41.6
Ibaraki		1.5		3.0	3.0				10.6				18.1
Tochigi						16.8	32.7			.5			50.
Gumma			20.0		36.0		20.0						76.
Saitama			9.0	61.0				70.0			50.0	50.0	240.
Chiba				20.0		24.9	25.1						70.
Kanagawa		50.0			50.0	50.0		34.8	50.0				234.8
Niigata		10.0	1.8			40.0		4.5	18.7	40.0			115.
Toyama			20.0				14.0	20.0					54.
Ishikawa	4.0			11.0		10.0	25.0				4.0		54.
Fukui				10.0		40.0							50.
Yamanashi			14.6	5.4				15.8					35.8
Nagano				30.0	30.3								60.3
Gifu		20.0	20.0		17.0			7.0		23.0		32.0	119.
Shizuoka			4.6	30.0			30.0	20.0	30.0				114.6
Aichi		50.0			80.0		50.0		30.0				210.
Mie					5.0	10.0		43.1					58.1
Shiga	1.5					5.5		5.0			5.0		17.
Kyoto				40.0		50.0							90.
Osaka					100.0		10.0	90.0			100.0		300.
Hyogo					10.0		5.0	7.0				25.0	47.
Nara					28.0		5.0		5.0				38.
Wakayama		6.0		30.0			10.0	10.0	35.0	10.0			66.
Tottori							15.4				2.8		18.2
Shimane					20.0	41.0							101.
Okayama		5.0			15.0	15.0		25.0					95.
Hiroshima						70.0		17.0					87.
Yamaguchi	20.0			20.0	71.0	86.0							119.6
Tokushima		10.0				10.0	18.0					10.0	48.
Kagawa				20.0		20.0			18.0				58.
Ehime				20.0		20.0		18.8					58.8
Kochi	1.0		1.0		5.3	9.9	3.9	6.0	1.4				28.5
Fukuoka	100.0			200.0		50.0			20.0				370.
Saga						20.0		20.0		5.0			45.
Nagasaki				20.0			30.0			46.0			96.
Kumamoto		30.0					50.0			5.0			85.
Oita						30.0				20.0			50.
Miyazaki		30.0		25.0		21.3			30.0				106.3
Kagoshima	10.0			17.0			16.0	1.0	50.0				94.
Quarantine Stations	.5			1.2	.4	10.0		5.1	6.4	3.0			26.6
Ministries	97.2	1.0	35.7	291.8	64.3	14.6	.1	560.5	2.3	.3	.5		1068.3
Misc.		1.4	2.1	.2	.2	225.3	20.1	6.0	1.2	2.0			258.5
Prisons										78.0	48.1	4.1	130.1
Others										2.3	1.0		3.3
TOTAL	316.	289.1	153.8	861.5	556.3	863.	462.7	1,060.2	478.6	257.2	251.4	121.1	5,670.

Inclosure No. 2

DISTRIBUTION OF 5% DDT SPRAY TO PREFECTURES AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES - 1948
(Unit: 1,000 Gallons)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Hokkaido	10.0	1.0				20.0	30.0	30.0	6.4				97.3
Aomori			1.0					5.0	3.0				9.0
Iwate				3.5		.2		5.0	1.6	3.0			13.3
Miyagi						5.0	3.6	4.5					13.0
Akita						1.8	4.0	1.8	1.0				8.5
Yamagata					.9		1.6	3.0	10.0				15.4
Fukushima	1.0			.5			8.9	5.5		8.0			23.9
Ibaraki		7.5		5.0	3.5			10.0	.4				26.4
Tochigi							14.7	1.5					16.
Gumma			5.0		5.0	5.0	7.5	4.5					27.0
Saitama			1.0	9.0				10.0					20.0
Chiba							5.0	18.4	.7				24.0
Tokyo					3.0	10.0	17.0	150.0					180.0
Kanagawa		3.0				13.0	12.9	10.0	2.1			5.0	46.0
Niigata			.4		2.5	5.0	10.3	26.5	17.6				62.3
Toyama			1.0			7.0		7.4					15.4
Ishikawa							3.5				.5		4.0
Fukui	2.5			2.0		5.0	1.0	5.0					15.5
Yamanashi			2.5	1.5			5.0	2.4	5.0				16.4
Nagano				1.0	6.0			4.5					11.5
Gifu					4.5		6.0	11.5					22.0
Shizuoka					5.0		5.0	20.0					30.0
Aichi		7.5	4.9		13.0			15.0	20.0				60.4
Mie			5.0			5.0		15.3					25.3
Shiga	.8							.6			.5		1.9
Kyoto						10.0							10.0
Osaka					10.0		20.0				25.0		55.0
Hyogo					7.0		10.0	6.5				5.0	28.5
Nara					1.0			1.0					2.0
Wakayama				3.0				3.0	3.0				9.0
Tottori					3.5	2.1	3.5		5.2				14.3
Shimane					1.0	3.0	2.0		3.0				9.0
Okayama					1.0	2.0		17.9	35.0				55.9
Hiroshima					8.1	8.1							16.1
Yamaguchi					2.1		2.0	1.0					5.1
Tokushima				4.0		2.9		5.0					11.9
Kagawa				20.0		5.0			10.0				35.0
Ehime		5.0	3.0		3.0			4.9					15.9
Kochi	.2		.3		.6			.5	.2				1.7
Fukuoka	17.0				20.3				30.0				67.3
Saga				3.0	6.0			1.5		1.0			11.5
Nagasaki				10.0				10.0		1.8			21.8
Kumamoto		1.0					5.0					5.0	11.0
Oita					5.0	.5	4.5	5.0					15.0
Miyazaki						6.0		4.3					10.3
Kagoshima				2.3			2.5	1.0					5.8
Quarantine Stations	.1			.8	14.0	.5	1.2	1.2	3.7	.1	.1		21.6
Ministries	13.0	11.2	15.3	47.5		2.4	.6	23.7	.1	.6			113.8
Ministry of of Trans.	31.8		41.0	13.3		50.3	2.0	23.0	21.3	15.8			198.3
Court, Prison, Detention, Homes, etc.,										30.2	14.6	1.3	46.1
Misc.		.8	.8	.4	26.5	.2	.1	.7	0.2		.01		29.4
TOTAL	76.2	37.0	81.2	126.7	152.3	169.7	189.2	477.3	179.1	60.0	40.7	16.3	1,605.7

DISTRIBUTION OF TYPHUS VACCINE TO PREFECTURES AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES - 1948
(Unit: 1,000 vials)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Hokkaido					10.0			6.0	.4				16.4
Aomori			1.1										1.1
Iwate		.2	.1						.2				2.3
Miyagi	.5	7.5											8.0
Akita	46.0												46.0
Yamagata		33.1	5.0								1.1		39.2
Fukushima				1.0						.1	.3		1.4
Ibaraki	6.0				7.0						.5		13.5
Tochigi													
Gumma		.1									.1		.2
Saitama			1.4								1.1	1.5	4.0
Chiba			2.0										2.0
Tokyo	20.0	50.0	32.8	.2	6.8								109.8
Kanagawa		10.5	3.2								1.3		15.0
Niigata			.9										.9
Toyama	.3	.3											.6
Ishikawa	.1					.6							.7
Fukui	1.0				.5	1.8							3.3
Yamanashi			.2	.2									.4
Nagano				.1	3.0	4.6	5.0						12.9
Gifu	10.5	5.0	12.5				.5						28.5
Shizuoka		1.0		.3									1.3
Aichi	81.0	25.0	50.0									.4	156.4
Mie	.5	.5	1.1		.1								2.2
Shiga	.5	.5				.8				.2		1.2	3.2
Kyoto	1.0	4.5	8.0			45.0							58.5
Osaka	68.2		5.0							20.0	10.0	.6	103.8
Hyogo	10.4	1.8									5.0	7.5	24.7
Nara	1.8	.2										1.0	3.0
Wakayama	.3		.1									.5	.9
Tottori	.4	.1	.3	.2									1.0
Shimane	.5	.3											.8
Okayama	.6												.6
Hiroshima		.7	.7					.4					1.8
Yamaguchi			.5								.5		1.0
Tokushima	1.1												1.1
Kagawa	.6		.5			1.0						.5	2.6
Ehime	.1												.1
Kochi		.1											.1
Fukuoka	5.0	31.5					5.0						41.5
Saga													
Nagasaki	17.5	11.0											28.5
Kumamoto			2.5										2.5
Oita		1.0			.1								1.1
Miyazaki			8.0										8.0
Kagoshima													
Quarantine Stations	2.6	.1	10.2	.4	2.1	3.2	8.8		3.5	2.2	4.0	.2	36.2
Ministries	4.2						.4						4.7
Ministry of Trans. Off.		22.0											22.0
Detention Homes												.5	.5
Prisons												2.7	2.7
TOTAL	302.5	184.9	146.4	2.4	29.6	56.9	20.0	6.4	5.9	22.5	23.9	16.5	817.9

Incl. # 4

ALLOCATION OF CONTROLLED MEDICINE
April/May/June

Prefecture	Alcohol (kgs)	Ephedrine Hydrochloride (kgs)	Glycerin (kgs)	Santonin (tabs)	Pituitrin (amps)
Hokkaido	6,119	23,400	308	550,000	4,300
Aomori	1,899	7,200	84	160,000	1,300
Iwate	2,131	8,000	93	187,000	1,500
Miyagi	2,740	10,500	117	260,000	2,100
Akita	2,798	7,600	87	180,000	1,500
Yamagata	2,044	7,800	90	187,000	1,500
Fukushima	3,175	11,800	144	450,000	2,300
Ibaragi	3,465	13,600	151	320,000	2,600
Tochigi	2,581	10,000	110	238,000	1,900
Gumma	2,494	9,400	108	240,000	1,900
Saitama	3,277	12,500	141	310,000	2,500
Chiba	3,784	14,600	161	356,000	2,900
Tokyo	11,916	47,600	540	1,310,000	10,100
Kanagawa	4,234	16,900	189	416,000	3,300
Niigata	4,103	16,400	179	480,000	3,100
Yamanashi	1,392	4,900	60	130,000	1,000
Nagano	3,523	13,200	152	339,000	2,600
Shizuoka	3,915	14,800	169	378,000	2,900
Toyama	1,696	6,400	73	159,000	1,300
Ishikawa	1,914	7,200	80	180,000	1,500
Fukui	1,290	4,900	55	120,000	1,000
Gifu	2,610	9,300	115	260,000	2,000
Aichi	6,148	20,400	269	680,000	4,700
Mie	2,610	9,600	114	267,000	2,000
Shiga	1,421	5,300	61	138,000	1,100
Kyoto	3,900	14,900	164	380,000	3,100
Osaka	7,670	23,600	345	920,000	5,900
Hyogo	5,655	23,200	273	550,000	4,300
Nara	1,667	5,200	71	186,000	1,200
Wakayama	1,696	6,700	74	160,000	1,300
Tottori	1,029	3,900	46	120,000	700
Shimane	1,653	6,300	70	150,000	1,200
Okayama	3,190	12,000	139	309,000	2,400
Hiroshima	3,958	15,400	180	390,000	3,000
Yamaguchi	2,711	11,300	135	250,000	2,100
Tokushima	1,493	5,300	66	150,000	1,100
Kagawa	1,479	5,900	66	139,000	1,100
Ehime	2,581	10,700	115	240,000	2,000
Kochi	1,508	5,800	67	140,000	1,100
Fukuoka	6,264	27,000	342	600,000	4,900
Saga	1,798	6,700	87	167,000	1,300
Nagasaki	2,465	9,800	125	227,000	1,800
Kumamoto	3,451	13,500	150	319,000	2,600
Oita	2,363	9,100	102	218,000	1,700
Miyazaki	1,696	6,300	74	150,000	1,200
Kagoshima	3,494	13,500	149	320,000	2,600
Total	145,000	549,400	6,490	14,380,000	109,500

Incl. #5

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION FOR TEXTILE SANITARY MATERIALS. (April-June, 1949)

PREFECTURES	ABSORBENT COTTON	GAUZE	BANDAGE
Hokkaido	40,920 kg	1,054,303 meters	15,331 rolls
Aomori	12,229	312,737	4,390
Iwate	12,947	343,137	4,908
Miyagi	15,923	423,434	6,092
Akita	12,253	326,899	4,705
Yamagata	12,262	332,781	4,837
Fukushima	20,000	521,577	7,489
Ibaragi	19,317	517,766	7,494
Tochigi	15,670	423,469	6,128
Gumma	14,818	398,365	5,749
Saitama	20,119	541,222	7,812
Chiba	21,844	621,438	9,258
Tokyo	65,483	1,966,167	30,721
Kanagawa	24,845	705,473	10,548
Niigata	24,430	669,546	9,791
Toyama	10,090	269,149	3,867
Ishikawa	10,479	290,602	4,292
Fukui	7,405	200,918	2,917
Yamanashi	7,931	223,776	3,320
Nagano	19,296	547,611	8,148
Gifu	14,935	399,552	5,751
Shizuoka	23,591	630,817	9,083
Aichi	32,485	83,816	12,867
Mie	14,499	406,747	6,028
Shiga	8,152	228,630	3,381
Kyoto	19,898	590,823	9,022
Osaka	36,394	1,037,845	15,573
Hyogo	31,467	873,524	12,958
Nara	7,386	211,205	3,158
Wakayama	9,460	266,642	3,968
Tottori	6,020	166,790	2,459
Shimane	9,535	267,727	3,962
Okayama	17,027	488,456	7,332
Hiroshima	19,872	564,533	8,473
Yamaguchi	15,401	449,231	6,960
Tokushima	8,486	221,088	3,145
Kagawa	9,168	244,469	3,534
Ehime	14,011	367,823	5,257
Kochi	8,236	229,036	3,385
Fukuoka	37,143	1,017,833	15,727
Saga	10,279	289,494	4,397
Nagasaki	16,599	452,612	6,769
Kumamoto	17,707	522,417	7,963
Oita	13,094	368,231	5,451
Miyazaki	10,812	275,705	3,855
Kagoshima	17,632	469,197	6,745
Total	817,550	22,614,613	335,000

Incl. #6

List of Accommodating Facilities
for Repatriates (Additional)

Pref.	Name	Enterprise	Management	Location	Capacity
Yama-gata	Yamagata Dairoku & Daishichi(VII) Shin-sei-Ryo	Prefecture	Prefectural Social Work Association	Kasumi-cho Yamagata City	266
	Yamagata Daini (II)Minsei-Ryo	"	Yamagata Municipal Welfare Assn.	Miya-machi Yamagata City	264
	Yamagata Daiichi (I) Shinsei-Ryo	"	Prefectural Social Work Assn.	Muika-machi Yamagata City	52
	Yamagata Work Providing Shop	"	Yamagata Muni-cipal Welfare Assn.	Yamagata City	38
	Yonezawa Daini (II) Shinsei-Ryo	"	Prefectural Social Work Association	Yonezawa City	62
	Yonezawa Daisan(III) Shinsei-Ryo	"	"	Shinmedio Yonezawa City	43
	Bansei Shinsei-Ryo	"	"	Bansei-mura Minami Oita-ma Gun	43
	Hokuto-So	"	Yonezawa Wel-fare Assn.	Aioi-cho, Yone-zawa City	140
	Nagai Shinsei-Ryo	"	Prefectural Social Work Assn	Nishi Oitama-gun, Nagai-mura	43
	Nagai Daini(II) Shinsei-Ryo	"	Nagai-machi Welfare Assn.	"	47
	Toyohara Shinsei-Ryo	"	Toyohara-mura Welfare Assn.	Toyohara-mura Nishi-Oitama-gun.	39
	Oishida Okadai-Ryo (Daisan Ryo)	"	Oishida-machi Welfare Assn.	Oishida-machi Kita-mura, Yama-gun	46
	Shinjyo Daishi(IV) Shinsei-Ryo	"	Prefectural Social Work Assn	Shinjyo-machi Mogami-gun	97
	Higashi Boshi (Mothers & Children) Ryo	"	Colonization Welfare Assn.	Fukuhara-mura Kitamura yama-gun	20
	Minami Murayama Gun Boshi Hodojo	Village	Colonizer's Association	Minami Mura-yama-gun	25
Akita	Omonogawa Jutaku (Housing)	Prefectural	Doboengo-Kai Prefectural Branch	Terauchi Akita City	800

Inclosure No. 7

Continued-

Pref.	Name	Enterprise	Management	Location	Capacity
Fukushima	Fukushima Ken Temporary Accommodating House	Prefectural	Prefectural Social Work Association	Fukushima City	347
Oita	Former Occupation Army Construction Office	Beppu City	Doboengo-Kai	Beppu City	15
Iwate	Iwawashi-Ryo	"	Doboengo-Kai Prefectural Branch	Morioka City	1,556
	Market Jutaku	"	Repatriates Kamaishi Credit Association	Kamaishi City	123
Miyagi	Aiji-Ryo	"	Doboengo-Kai		128
Gifu	Gunjo Engo Kaikan	"	"		120
	Daijyu (X) Kosei-Ryo	"	"	Gifu City	420
	Toyokawa-Ryo	"	"	Toyokawa City	420
Tokushima	Kaibe Nankai-Ryo	"	"		226
Kagawa	Former Shikoku Dai 157 Army Regiment	"	"		200

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS IN JAPAN:
JANUARY, 1949

The attached tables Nos. 1 and 2 summarize the vital events of Japan, total "shi" (cities having 30,000 or more population), total "gun" (areas having less than 30,000 population) and each prefecture for the month of January, 1949. Rates for live births, deaths (all ages), marriages and divorces are the number of events per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are on an annual basis. Population estimates are not yet available for 1 July 1949. Rates for infant deaths and stillbirths are the number of events per 1,000 live births in January.

Live Births: Registered births in January numbered 326,166 compared with 190,451 in December. The birth rate in January was 48.0. This was more than 70 percent higher than the rate of 28.0 in December. An increase in registered births in January is typical for Japan due to the practice of registering many December events as if they occurred in January in order to prevent the babies from becoming 2 years old on 1 January. Some births which occur early in February are also registed as if they occurred in January because the first month of the year is a lucky month to some people. The current rate, however, was the highest recorded for January since 1933 when the rate was 48.8. It was approximately 4 percent higher than the rate (46.3) in January 1948 and 8 percent higher than the median January rate (44.5) for the seven-year period 1935-1941.

The birth rate for all "shi" combined (46.8) was 4 percent less than for all "gun" (48.7). Rates among the prefectures ranged from 41.3 in Shiga to 56.7 in Fukuoka. Thirty-seven of the prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average. Four prefectures had rates exceeding this figure by more than 10 percent. These were Fukuoka, Hokkaido, Saga and Kagawa. Five prefectures recorded rates that were more than 10 percent less than the average. These were Shiga, Nagano, Nara, Kyoto and Kochi.

Deaths (all ages): Deaths numbered 86,814 in January compared with 77,902 in December. There was an 11 percent increase in the death rate, from 11.5 in December to 12.8 in January. This was, however, the lowest rate ever recorded for January. It was 7 percent less than the rate (13.8) for the same period last year and 33 percent less than the median January rate (19.2) for the seven-year period 1935-1941.

The death rate for all "shi" combined (12.3) was 6 percent less than for all "gun" (13.1). Rates among the prefectures ranged from 10.9 in Kanagawa to 15.2 in Saga. Thirty prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national figure. Twelve exceeded this number by more than 10 percent. These were in Saga, Oita, Kochi, Tokushima, Kagoshima, Fukui, Iwate, Miyazaki, Ishikawa, Nagasaki, Kagawa and Yamagata. Four prefectures (Kanagawa, Yamanashi, Nagano and Hyogo) had rates that were more than 10 percent below the average.

The ten leading cause of death his month are shown in table no. 3. Together they accounted for 60,815 deaths or 70 percent all deaths reported. Compared with December, there were increases in the rates for all these causes except diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of intestines and cancer and other malignant tumors. Current rates were higher than in the corresponding period of 1948 for tuberculosis, diseases of the heart and cancer and other malignant tumors. Rates for the remaining seven leading causes were lower than last year.

Infant Deaths: Infant deaths totalled 19,706 in January compared with 15,848 in December. Although the number increased approximately 24 percent, the infant death rate per 1,000 live births decreased 27 percent, from 83.2 in December to 60.4 in January. This was due to the fact that the numeric increase in births registered in January was much greater than the increase in infant deaths. This was the lowest rate recorded for January in the 9 years for which monthly data are available. It was 8 percent less than the rate (66.0) for January 1948 and 36 percent below the median January rate (94.6) for the five-year period 1938-1942.

Inclosure No. 8

The rate for all "shi" combined (56.7) was 9 percent less than for all "gun" (62.3). As usual, there was a wide range in prefectural rates from 43.2 in Yamanashi to 84.0 in Iwate. Slightly more than half (24) of the prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the average. Thirteen were more than 10 percent higher than this figure and 9 were more than 10 percent below it. The highest rates were in Iwate, Aomori, Yamagata, Nara, Toyama and Akita Prefectures. The lowest were in Yamanashi, Nagano and Kanagawa Prefectures.

Deaths and death rates per 1,000 live births for the ten leading causes of infant deaths this month are shown in table No. 4. More than 85 percent of all infant deaths were due to these 10 causes. There were decreases from December levels in the rates of all these causes. Compared with January last year, however, current rates were somewhat higher for three causes. These were pneumonia, congenital malformations and whooping cough.

Stillbirths: Stillbirths in January totalled 14,885 compared with 13,447 in the previous month. As in the case of infant deaths, the stillbirth rate per 1,000 live births declined (from 70.6 in December to 45.6 in January) because the numeric increase in registered live births was much greater than the increase in stillbirths. The current rate was 17 percent higher than in January last year (39.0) and 15 percent higher than the median January rate (39.6) for the seven-year period 1935-1941.

The stillbirth rate per 1,000 live births for all "shi" combined (55.6) was 37 percent higher than for all "gun" (40.6). Prefectural rates ranged from 35.1 in Kochi to 57.7 in Hyogo. Less than half (22) of the prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the average. Thirteen were higher and 11 were lower. The highest rates were recorded in Hyogo, Ibaraki and Nagano Prefectures. The lowest were in Kochi, Saga, and Nagasaki.

Marriages: There were 82,805 marriages registered in January compared with 86,126 in December. The marriage rate per 1,000 population (12.2) was 4 percent less than in the preceding month (12.7). Although the marriage rate during 1948 was lower than in 1947 in 8 of 12 months, the current figure (12.2) was 17 percent higher than in January 1948 (10.4) and 12 percent higher than the rate (10.9) for the first month of 1947. It was more than 60 percent higher than the median January rate (7.6) for the seven-year period 1932-1938.

The marriage rate for all "shi" combined this month (11.0) was nearly 15 percent less than for all "gun" (12.8). Rates among the prefectures ranged from 9.1 in Kyoto to 14.8 in Toyama. Thirty prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national figure. Twelve were higher and four were lower. The highest rates were in Toyama, Niigata, Saga, Yamagata, Kagoshima and Kagawa. The lowest were in Kyoto, Tokyo, Kanagawa and Shiga.

Divorces: There were 6,302 divorces in January compared with 7,329 in December. The divorce rate per 1,000 population was 0.9 in January compared with 1.1 in the previous month. This was 50 percent higher than the rate (0.6) for January last year and the median January rate (also 0.6) for the seven-year period 1932-1938.

The divorce rates for both "shi" and "gun" were 0.9 this month. Prefectural rates ranged from 0.6 in Chiba and Shiga Prefecture to 1.4 in Akita. Eight prefectural rates were the same as the national figure (0.9), twenty-four were higher and fourteen were lower.

TABLE 1. - LIVE BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, JANUARY 1949

	BIRTH	DEATH	* INFANT DEATH	STILLBIRTH	MARRIAGE	DIVORCE
ALL JAPAN	326,166	86,814	19,706	14,885	82,805	6,302
TOTAL ALL "SHI"	109,858	28,793	6,224	6,111	25,802	2,195
TOTAL ALL "GUN"	216,308	58,021	13,482	8,774	57,003	4,107
AICHI	13,572	3,386	850	582	3,124	194
AKITA	5,365	1,522	407	279	1,462	150
AOMORI	5,318	1,440	428	213	1,403	117
CHIBA	8,191	2,342	474	340	2,001	112
EHIME	6,474	1,675	371	262	1,576	128
FUKUI	3,217	899	205	133	840	73
FUKUOKA	15,908	3,671	876	694	3,619	252
FUKUSHIMA	7,973	1,987	433	387	2,276	197
GIFU	6,480	1,593	417	270	1,648	134
GUMMA	6,355	1,661	353	327	1,518	108
HIROSHIMA	8,055	2,140	389	317	2,365	185
HOKKAIDO	19,202	4,386	1,159	738	4,296	332
HYOGO	12,150	3,035	644	701	3,227	239
IBARAKI	7,546	2,248	520	431	1,991	127
ISHIKAWA	4,151	1,144	284	164	1,020	105
IWATE	5,536	1,581	465	268	1,471	128
KAGAWA	4,294	1,124	279	191	1,107	106
KAGOSHIMA	7,775	2,169	455	343	2,108	166
KANAGAWA	8,904	2,133	400	356	1,835	143
KOCHI	3,162	1,097	216	111	935	89
KUMAMOTO	7,698	1,956	381	316	1,970	160
KYOTO	6,458	1,805	359	333	1,382	138
MIE	5,410	1,658	383	231	1,552	105
MIYAGI	6,594	1,654	403	314	1,724	141
MIYAZAKI	4,698	1,284	317	227	1,220	91
NAGANO	7,324	2,001	322	410	2,187	120
NAGASAKI	6,893	1,891	427	260	1,675	149
NARA	2,766	890	216	120	811	52
NIIGATA	9,107	2,548	499	462	3,021	217
OITA	5,455	1,591	354	258	1,322	95
OKAYAMA	6,616	1,830	434	334	1,810	146
OSAKA	13,009	3,469	845	680	3,311	270
SAGA	4,442	1,196	323	165	1,118	68
SAITAMA	8,452	2,336	558	432	2,097	119
SHIGA	3,051	969	202	132	783	45
SHIMANE	3,558	1,058	194	183	992	79
SHIZUOKA	9,985	2,362	503	469	2,262	159
TOCHIGI	6,238	1,620	342	255	1,627	110
TOKUSHIMA	3,839	1,088	272	187	987	63
TOKYO	20,095	5,407	1,202	844	4,248	343
TOTTORI	2,526	756	127	132	678	42
TOYAMA	4,110	1,1[illegible]	310	178	1,248	90
WAKAYAMA	3,590	1,062	211	170	963	88
YAMAGATA	5,125	1,604	405	235	1,606	137
YAMAGUCHI	6,211	1,758	350	278	1,579	145
YAMANASHI	3,288	765	142	173	810	45

FOOTNOTE:

* Deaths under 1 year of age.

Data refer to vital events of Japanese nationals in Japan proper.

SOURCE:

Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 2.- 1/ LIVE BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT DEATH, STILLBIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, JANUARY 1949

	BIRTH	DEATH	INFANT DEATH	STILL-BIRTH	MARRIAGE	DIVORCE
ALL JAPAN	48.0	12.8	60.4	45.6	12.2	0.9
ALL "SHI"	46.8	12.3	56.7	55.6	11.0	0.9
ALL "GUN"	48.7	13.1	62.3	40.6	12.8	0.9
AICHI	49.7	12.4	62.6	42.9	11.4	0.7
AKITA	49.4	14.0	75.9	52.0	13.5	1.4
AOMORI	51.5	14.0	80.5	40.1	13.6	1.1
CHIBA	45.2	12.9	57.9	41.5	11.0	0.6
EHIME	51.6	13.4	57.3	40.5	12.6	1.0
FUKUI	51.8	14.5	63.7	41.3	13.5	1.2
FUKUOKA	56.7	13.1	55.1	43.6	12.9	0.9
FUKUSHIMA	46.5	11.6	54.3	48.5	13.3	1.1
GIFU	50.2	12.3	64.4	41.7	12.8	1.0
GUMMA	46.6	12.2	55.5	51.5	11.1	0.8
HIROSHIMA	46.5	12.3	48.3	39.4	13.6	1.1
HOKKAIDO	56.4	12.9	60.4	38.4	12.6	1.0
HYOGO	45.5	11.4	53.0	57.7	12.1	0.9
IBARAKI	43.6	13.0	68.9	57.1	11.5	0.7
ISHIKAWA	52.0	14.3	68.4	39.5	12.8	1.3
IWATE	50.5	14.4	84.0	48.4	13.4	1.2
KAGAWA	54.3	14.2	65.0	44.5	14.0	1.3
KAGOSHIMA	52.0	14.5	58.5	44.1	14.1	1.1
KANAGAWA	45.4	10.9	44.9	40.0	9.4	0.7
KOCHI	43.1	15.0	68.3	35.1	12.7	1.2
KUMAMOTO	50.9	12.9	49.5	41.0	13.0	1.1
KYOTO	42.7	11.9	55.6	51.6	9.1	0.9
MIE	44.0	13.5	70.8	42.7	12.6	0.9
MIYAGI	48.8	12.2	61.1	47.6	12.8	1.0
MIYAZAKI	52.7	14.4	67.5	48.3	13.7	1.0
NAGANO	41.6	11.4	44.0	56.0	12.4	0.7
NAGASAKI	52.0	14.3	61.9	37.7	12.6	1.1
NARA	42.0	13.5	78.1	43.4	12.3	0.8
NIIGATA	44.2	12.4	54.8	50.7	14.6	1.1
OITA	51.7	15.1	64.9	47.3	12.5	0.9
OKAYAMA	47.3	13.1	65.6	50.5	13.0	1.0
OSAKA	43.7	11.7	65.0	52.3	11.1	0.9
SAGA	56.3	15.2	72.7	37.1	14.2	0.9
SAITAMA	46.8	12.9	66.0	51.1	11.6	0.7
SHIGA	41.3	13.1	66.2	43.3	10.6	0.6
SHIMANE	46.5	13.8	54.5	51.4	13.0	1.0
SHIZUOKA	49.0	11.6	50.4	47.0	11.1	0.8
TOCHIGI	47.3	12.3	54.8	40.9	12.3	0.8
TOKUSHIMA	52.2	14.8	70.9	48.7	13.4	0.9
TOKYO	43.8	11.8	59.8	42.0	9.3	0.7
TOTTORI	50.3	13.1	50.3	52.3	13.5	0.8
TOYAMA	48.6	13.3	75.4	43.3	14.8	1.1
WAKAYAMA	43.3	12.8	58.8	47.4	11.6	1.1
YAMAGATA	45.0	14.1	79.0	45.9	14.1	1.2
YAMAGUCHI	48.7	13.8	56.4	44.8	12.4	1.1
YAMANASHI	47.6	11.1	43.2	52.6	11.7	0.7

1/ Birth, death, marriage and divorce rates are per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are worked on an annual basis. Infant death and stillbirth rates are per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period.

Data refer to vital events of Japanese nationals in Japan Proper.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP.
Source of original data:
Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 3. - THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH:

JAPAN, January 1949

List No.	Cause of Death	January 1949 Number	January 1949 Rate	January 1948 Rate
	Total of ten leading causes	60815		
13-22	Tuberculosis (all forms)	11135	163.9	161.6
83	Intracranial lesions of vasular origin	9581	141.0	148.1
107-109	Pneumonia (all forms)	7529	110.8	118.5
162	Senility	6635	97.7	119.5
90-95	Diseases of the heart	5111	75.2	70.6
158	Congenital debility	4885	71.9	79.9
119-120	Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of intostines (all ages)	4824	71.0	79.3
45-55	Cancer and other malignant tumors	4741	69.8	63.1
130-132	Nephritis (all forms)	3265	48.1	56.2
106	Bronchitis	3109	45.8	54.3

TABLE 4. - THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS:

JAPAN, January 1949

List No.	Cause of Death	January 1949 Number	January 1949 Rate	January 1948 Rate
	Total of ten leading causes	16892		
158	Congenital debility	4885	15.0	17.2
107-109	Pneumonia (all forms)	4214	12.9	12.0
119	Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of intestines	2237	6.9	7.8
159	Premature birth	1484	4.5	5.0
106	Bronchitis	1381	4.2	4.7
161	Other diseases peculiar to the first year of life	1171	3.6	3.8
157	Congenital malformations	524	1.6	1.4
68	Beriberi	424	1.3	1.6
9	Whooping cough	307	0.9	0.8
199-200	Sudden death, ill-defined and unknown causes	265	0.8	1.2

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE IN JAPAN
FOR THE WEEK ENDED 26 MARCH 1949

During the thirteenth week ended 26 March 1949 there were reported 18,320 cases of communicable disease compared with 18,960 cases in the preceding week. Reports were received from all prefectures in both weeks. A few corrections have been received for last week, and comparisons in this digest are based upon corrected figures.

Diphtheria cases decreased 23 percent, from 418 last week to 323 currently. There were 24 deaths this week compared with 36 in the previous week. Current cases were 15 percent less than those (379) in the thirteenth week of last year and nearly 60 percent less than the number (780) in the corresponding period of 1947. The number of cases decreased from last week in 28 prefectures, increased in 14, and did not change in 4. The current and cumulative case rates were 21.1 and 24.9 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 1.6 and 2.6.

There was a 13 percent decrease in the number of dysentery cases, from 60 previously to 52 this week. There were 14 current deaths compared with 8 last week. Cases this week numbered approximately the same as in the corresponding period of last year (53) but were 37 percent less than those (82) in the same week of 1947. There were decreases from last week in 13 prefectures, increases in 12, and no change in 3. The remaining 18 prefectures had no cases in either week. Current cases were distributed among 19 prefectures, Tokyo-to having 12 cases and the other prefectures from 1 to 6 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.4 and 2.5 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.9 and 0.7.

Typhoid fever cases this week (70) were 8 percent greater than in the preceding week (65). Deaths numbered 8 compared with 12 previously. The current number of cases was somewhat less than that (75) in the same week of 1948 and 60 percent less than the figure (173) for the corresponding 1947 figure. Sixteen prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last, 15 had more cases and the number in 7 did not change. In the other 8 prefectures there were no cases reported for either week. Tokyo-to had 12 cases this week, 26 prefectures from 1 to 7 each, and the remaining 19 prefectures had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.6 and 5.8 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.5 and 0.7.

There were 22 cases of paratyphoid fever and 2 deaths this week compared with 28 cases and no deaths last week. For the same week of last year the cases numbered 26, but the corresponding 1947 figure (67) was approximately three times the current total. Cases this week were distributed among 13 prefectures having from 1 to 5 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.4 and 2.2 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

Two smallpox cases were reported currently whereas last week there were eight. The one death that occurred this week was the first to be recorded for the year. In the thirteenth weeks of 1948 and 1947 cases numbered 1 and 15 respectively. Yamaguchi Prefecture reported one of the cases and the one death, and the other case was in Hokkaido. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1. The corresponding death rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1 respectively.

One typhus fever case and no deaths occurred this week compared with 2 cases and 1 death last week. There were 3 and 14 cases respectively in the thirteenth weeks of 1948 and 1947. The one case this week was reported by Tokyo-to. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 0.3 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

There were 22 cases of malaria and 1 death this week. Last week there were 34 cases and 2 deaths. Current cases were approximately 40 percent of those (53) in the same week of last year and only 9 percent of the corresponding 1947 number (251). Cases this week were distributed among 11 prefectures having from 1 to 5 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.4 and 1.5 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1.

Inclosure No. 9

No Japanese "B" encephalitis cases or deaths were reported either this week or last week. There were also no cases in the same weeks of 1948 and 1947. The cumulative case and death rates for all Japan as of 26 March 1949 were both less than 0.1.

The number of scarlet fever cases this week (83) was nearly 20 percent greater than last week (70), but about the same as in the first two weeks of March. There were no deaths in either of the last two weeks. Current cases were 137 percent greater than those (35) in the same week of last year and approximately 50 percent above the figure (55) for the corresponding 1947 period. Seventeen prefectures had more cases this week than last week, 11 had fewer cases, and in 4 the number did not change. In the other 14 prefectures no cases were reported for either week. Approximately half of the total cases this week were in Tokyo-to (18), Nara Prefecture (13), and Hokkaido (11). Twenty-one additional prefectures had from 1 to 6 cases each, and the remaining 22 prefectures had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.4 and 5.8 respectively, the cumulative death rate was 0.1

There were approximately the same number of epidemic meningitis cases this week (45) as there were in the preceding week (43). Deaths numbered 13 currently compared with 10 in the previous week. In the thirteenth week of last year there were 56 cases, and in the corresponding 1947 period the number of cases (146) was more than three times the current figure. In 9 prefectures cases increased since last week and in 9 they decreased. The number did not change in 2 and the remaining 26 prefectures had no cases in either week. Fifteen prefectures reported from 1 to 8 cases each this week and the other 31 prefectures reported no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.9 and 1.9 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.8 and 0.5..

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

Measles cases continued to increase. The number this week (4,625) was 8 percent above that for the preceding week (4,267). Current cases were nearly two and three-fourths times those (1,709) recorded for the same week of last year but 45 percent less than the figure (8,356) for the corresponding 1947 period. Twenty-three prefectures reported more cases this week than last week, 22 had fewer, and 1 did not change. The prefectures having the largest numeric increases were Oita (148 cases) and Hiroshima (123). The largest numeric decreases were in Mie Prefecture (131) and Fukuoka Prefecture (112). The sum of the cases in eight prefectures amounted to 56 percent of the total number. These prefectures were Fukuoka (602), Tokyo (433), Kyoto (317), Osaka (293), Hiroshima (223), Oita (212), and Shimane (204). The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 301.5 and 158.4 respectively. Hokkaido (286)

The number of whooping cough cases this week (1,244) decreased 18 percent from last week (1,508). The current case figure was more than twice that for the same week of last year (595) but was only approximately a fifth of the 1947 total (5,865) for the corresponding period. Cases decreased from last week in 27 prefectures, increased in 16, and did not change in 3. The current and cumulative case rates were 81.1 and 85.9 respectively.

There were 7,630 cases of tuberculosis reported this week compared with 8,257 in the preceding week. The current number was 17 percent greater than that (6,505) recorded for the same week of last year and slightly less than the figure (7,814) for the corresponding period of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 497.4 and 478.0 respectively.

Pneumonia cases this week (4,116) were somewhat less than those (4,213) in the preceding week. They were slightly higher than in the same week of last year (4,062) but were less than half the corresponding 1947 number (8,988). Twenty-five prefectures had fewer cases this week than last week, and in 21 prefectures the number increased. The prefectures having the largest numeric decreases (from 50 to 81 cases each) were Shizuoka, Ehime, Saitama, and Hokkaido. Comparable increases were recorded in Hiroshima, Hyogo, and Yamanashi Prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 268.3 and 233.2 respectively.

The number of influenza cases this week (85) was nearly twice that (44) for last week. It was 20 percent below the figure (106) for the same period of last year. Increases of 1 to 7 cases over last week were reported in 13 prefectures and Tokyo-to cases increased by 17. Decreases of 1 to 6 cases were recorded in 11 prefectures. Twenty-one prefectures had no cases in either week. Current cases were distributed among 15 prefectures having from 1 to 7 cases each with the exception of Gumma, Tokyo-to, and Hyogo where cases numbered 18, 13, and 10 respectively. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.5 and 3.2 respectively.

The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 4,005 and 49,517 respectively; for gonorrhea, 3,059 and 43,359; and for chancroid, 499 and 7,104. All current totals were lower than in the preceding week when syphilis cases numbered 4,236, gonorrhea cases 3,663, and chancroid cases 530. All current totals were also less than in the same week of last year. At that time there were 5,958 cases of syphilis, 6,514 cases of gonorrhea, and 1,295 cases of chancroid. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were: syphilis, 261.1 and 248.3 respectively; gonorrhea, 199.4 and 217.4; and chancroid, 32.5 and 35.6.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 26 MARCH 1949

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	23	2	352	43	2	-	35	2
AOMORI	5	-	86	5	-	-	3	-
IWATE	6	1	86	19	3	-	10	2
MIYAGI	7	1	138	13	-	-	29	5
AKITA	4	-	108	8	-	-	16	1
YAMAGATA	7	1	71	9	4	-	10	1
FUKUSHIMA	9	1	76	9	6	1	11	3
IBARAKI	4	-	60	4	1	-	10	11
TOCHIGI	4	-	60	5	-	-	5	6
GUMMA	11	1	71	9	-	-	10	-
SAITAMA	4	-	93	8	-	1	12	8
CHIBA	7	-	96	12	-	-	20	12
TOKYO	19	1	368	47	12	5	89	23
KANAGAWA	6	1	151	24	2	-	22	5
NIIGATA	20	1	203	21	2	1	9	5
TOYAMA	1	-	88	11	-	-	1	-
ISHIKAWA	8	1	98	11	-	-	1	-
FUKUI	-	-	40	3	1	-	6	-
YAMANASHI	3	-	27	4	-	-	1	1
NAGANO	13	1	110	8	-	-	5	1
GIFU	4	-	61	10	-	-	3	-
SHIZUOKA	6	1	103	13	-	-	6	4
AICHI	11	1	114	7	3	1	25	11
MIE	5	-	94	6	3	1	6	2
SHIGA	4	1	39	1	1	-	2	-
KYOTO	3	-	51	4	1	-	14	6
OSAKA	7	-	95	6	-	-	30	2
HYOGO	14	4	164	17	2	1	11	4
NARA	-	-	37	3	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	37	-	-	-	2	-
TOTTORI	1	-	28	5	-	-	4	1
SHIMANE	8	-	*82	5	2	-	16	1
OKAYAMA	3	1	49	13	2	-	5	1
HIROSHIMA	12	-	124	8	2	1	6	1
YAMAGUCHI	5	-	85	6	-	-	4	1
TOKUSHIMA	4	-	33	1	-	-	1	1
KAGAWA	4	-	46	7	-	-	1	-
EHIME	1	-	56	12	-	-	10	3
KOCHI	2	-	49	1	-	-	5	-
FUKUOKA	17	2	331	29	1	-	11	3
SAGA	7	-	183	13	-	-	8	3
NAGASAKI	6	1	*162	12	-	-	8	3
KUMAMOTO	5	-	90	8	-	-	3	1
OITA	12	-	135	17	-	-	8	2
MIYAZAKI	9	-	*175	*15	2	2	9	4
KAGOSHIMA	11	1	152	21	-	-	4	-
TOTAL	323	24	*4957	*513	52	14	507	140
RATE								
Current	21.1	1.6	24.9	2.6	3.4	0.9	2.5	0.7
Previous	25.9	2.3			3.9	0.5		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 26 March 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	2	-	40	5	-1	-	*6	1
AOMORI	1	-	9	1	-	-	7	-
IWATE	-	2	12	3	1	-	7	1
MIYAGI	3	-	43	7	1	-	28	1
AKITA	1	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	7	3	-	-	2	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	18	2	-	-	5	-
IBARAKI	-	-	5	1	-	-	4	-
TOCHIGI	1	1	10	5	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	1	-	7	2	1	-	3	-
SAITAMA	7	-	34	5	-	-	5	1
CHIBA	7	1	40	7	5	1	13	1
TOKYO	12	-	229	24	4	-	155	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	39	4	-	-	11	1
NIIGATA	2	-	33	1	-	-	9	1
TOYAMA	-	1	11	4	-	-	6	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	7	2	-	-	10	-
FUKUI	-	-	17	1	-	-	3	-
YAMANASHI	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	-	15	-	-	-	3	-
GIFU	-	1	41	6	-	-	2	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	44	6	1	1	42	2
AICHI	2	-	61	4	3	-	16	-
MIE	5	-	45	4	1	-	14	-
SHIGA	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-
KYOTO	2	-	29	1	-	-	5	-
OSAKA	1	1	48	6	1	-	6	-
HYOGO	1	-	34	4	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	-	14	3	-	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	4	-	1	-	6	-
TOTTORI	1	-	14	1	-	-	2	-
SHIMANE	-	-	18	4	-	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	-	1	7	3	-	-	4	-
HIROSHIMA	4	-	72	4	1	-	15	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	1	-	3	-	-	-	3	1
EHIME	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	2	-	14	4	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	5	-	52	4	1	-	12	-
SAGA	1	-	13	1	-	-	2	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	* 10	2	-	-	4	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-
OITA	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	* 2	-	-	-	*2	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	70	8	*1155	136	22	2	429	13
RATE								
Current	4.6	0.5	5.8	0.7	1.4	0.1	2.2	0.1
Previous	4.2	0.8			1.8	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - Continued
26 March 1949

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKYO	-	-	3	-	1	-	10	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	1	1	8	1	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
OITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	1	16	1	1	-	60	2
RATE								
Current	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-	0.3	0.0
Previous	0.5	-			0.1	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	MALARIA Current Cases	MALARIA Current Deaths	MALARIA Cumulative Cases	MALARIA Cumulative Deaths	JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS Current Cases	JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS Current Deaths	JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS Cumulative Cases	JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS Cumulative Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	1
TOKYO	2	-	26	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	2	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	21	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	5	-	31	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	3	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	4	-	23	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	22	1	309	8	-	-	2	1
RATES								
Current	1.1	0.1	1.5	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0
Previous	2.2	0.1						

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 26 March 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	11	-	153	5	8	1	63	8
AOMORI	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	1
IWATE	-	-	8	-	4	1	9	1
MIYAGI	-	-	16	-	3	-	21	6
AKITA	3	-	14	-	-	2	7	2
YAMAGATA	1	-	9	-	2	-	7	1
FUKUSHIMA	3	-	17	-	1	-	18	5
IBARAKI	2	-	13	-	-	1	14	3
TOCHIGI	-	-	11	1	-	1	3	2
GUMMA	-	-	13	-	2	1	8	3
SAITAMA	3	-	29	-	2	-	9	3
CHIBA	3	-	24	-	-	-	8	4
TOKYO	18	-	334	3	4	1	59	14
KANAGAWA	3	-	56	-	5	1	21	5
NIIGATA	2	-	18	-	-	-	5	1
TOYAMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	4
ISHIKAWA	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	11	5	-	-	4	-
NAGANO	3	-	52	1	-	-	7	2
GIFU	1	-	21	1	-	-	2	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	10	-	-	-	5	-
AICHI	2	-	39	-	-	-	1	-
MIE	1	-	16	-	-	-	3	-
SHIGA	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	1	-	59	-	1	2	12	5
OSAKA	6	-	43	-	1	1	25	7
HYOGO	1	-	20	1	-	-	6	2
NARA	13	-	18	-	3	-	3	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	4	-	1	-	8	2
SHIMANE	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	1
OKAYAMA	1	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	8	-	4	-	7	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	8	-	-	-	2	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-
EHIME	-	-	11	-	-	1	3	2
KOCHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1
FUKUOKA	1	-	10	-	4	-	14	3
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	6	-	-	-	5	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
OITA	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	1
MIYAZAKI	1	-	2	1	-	-	2	1
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	2
TOTAL	83	-	1158	19	45	13	380	94
RATE								
Current	5.4	-	5.8	0.1	2.9	0.8	1.9	0.5
Previous	4.6	-			2.8	0.7		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 26 March 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES Current Cases	MEASLES Cumulative Cases	WHOOPING COUGH Current Cases	WHOOPING COUGH Cumulative Cases	TUBERCULOSIS Current Cases	TUBERCULOSIS Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	286	3,443	124	2,101	602	7,314
AOMORI	20	276	16	240	128	1,441
IWATE	12	119	8	233	108	1,774
MIYAGI	41	157	16	340	148	2,298
AKITA	6	116	20	324	87	1,401
YAMAGATA	9	303	24	486	94	1,286
FUKUSHIMA	75	346	8	179	149	1,531
IBARAKI	76	480	23	213	125	1,265
TOCHIGI	10	69	8	299	68	1,056
GUMMA	43	338	24	646	84	1,203
SAITAMA	59	217	43	617	139	1,622
CHIBA	25	133	4	102	72	1,213
TOKYO	433	2,572	82	1,206	880	11,635
KANAGAWA	82	298	23	295	230	2,954
NIIGATA	163	1,089	35	532	209	2,699
TOYAMA	50	451	23	527	197	2,038
ISHIKAWA	103	472	18	330	131	1,530
FUKUI	11	198	4	100	69	772
YAMANASHI	7	142	12	74	66	391
NAGANO	24	198	49	857	169	2,326
GIFU	40	193	27	544	126	1,684
SHIZUOKA	22	208	27	398	155	2,109
AICHI	83	432	72	735	330	3,019
MIE	81	1,087	18	314	75	1,574
SHIGA	87	316	21	437	67	881
KYOTO	317	1,719	38	303	251	3,495
OSAKA	293	1,250	34	442	378	5,109
HYOGO	140	630	79	605	314	3,580
NARA	36	121	5	34	41	467
WAKAYAMA	110	726	-	26	63	745
TOTTORI	18	53	1	23	55	793
SHIMANE	204	1,815	15	277	137	1,512
OKAYAMA	36	90	15	227	274	2,237
HIROSHIMA	223	989	75	380	238	3,255
YAMAGUCHI	133	749	13	141	207	1,860
TOKUSHIMA	-	14	-	5	40	726
KAGAWA	-	11	16	80	44	702
EHIME	50	296	49	449	127	1,794
KOCHI	6	192	8	61	34	590
FUKUOKA	602	5,334	106	999	405	4,028
SAGA	137	856	18	251	87	947
NAGASAKI	121	947	9	165	105	1,603
KUMAMOTO	106	1,138	4	158	104	1,112
OITA	212	695	16	94	64	1,084
MIYAZAKI	31	126 *	7	85	108	1,416 *
KAGOSHIMA	2	182	7	201	46	1,240
TOTAL	4,625	31,586 *	1,244	17,135	7,630	95,311 *
RATE						
Current	301.5	158.4	81.1	85.9	497.4	478.0
Previous	277.9		98.3		536.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 26 March 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA Current Cases	PNEUMONIA Cummulative Cases	INFLUENZA Current Cases	INFLUENZA Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	313	4075	7	32
AOMORI	60	726	-	4
IWATE	94	879	-	-
MIYAGI	55	1015	-	2
AKITA	53	676	-	-
YAMAGATA	61	784	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	145	1232	2	5
IBARAKI	163	1673	-	2
TOCHIGI	76	1028	-	3
GUMMA	97	1490	18	39
SAITAMA	74	1345	5	8
CHIBA	59	611	-	3
TOKYO	277	4017	13	69
KANAGAWA	121	1361	3	5
NIIGATA	158	1764	-	5
TOYAMA	123	1213	-	20
ISHIKAWA	46	542	-	20
FUKUI	14	349	-	28
YAMANASHI	95	385	-	7
NAGANO	149	1493	2	21
GIFU	132	1135	1	13
SHIZUOKA	120	1303	-	22
AICHI	190	1599	6	21
MIE	60	1022	4	35
SHIGA	51	628	-	22
KYOTO	66	841	-	15
OSAKA	104	899	7	85
HYOGO	148	1223	10	*34
NARA	24	173	-	4
WAKAYAMA	57	379	-	3
TOTTORI	23	233	-	-
SHIMANE	42	629	1	9
OKAYAMA	106	994	1	5
HIROSHIMA	128	900	-	6
YAMAGUCHI	46	671	-	6
TOKUSHIMA	24	335	-	10
KAGAWA	44	360	-	1
EHIME	91	1697	-	24
KOCHI	33	432	-	1
FUKUOKA	183	1630	-	17
SAGA	38	490	-	-
NAGASAKI	42	504	-	3
KUMAMOTO	59	689	-	5
OITA	38	360	5	6
MIYAZAKI	22	358	-	*16
KAGOSHIMA	12	364	-	-
TOTAL	4116	46506	85	*636
RATE				
Current	268.3	233.2	5.5	3.2
Previous	274.7		2.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948, AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended 26 Mar 1949	Week Ended 27 Mar 1948	Week Ended 29 Mar 1947	Cumulative Number for First 13 Weeks 1949	Cumulative Number for First 13 Weeks 1948	Cumulative Number for First 13 Weeks 1947
Cases						
Diphtheria	323	379	780	4957	5287	9123
Dysentery	52	53	82	507	572	815
Typhoid fever	70	75	173	1155	1314	2745
Paratyphoid fever	22	26	67	429	417	643
Smallpox	2	1	15	16	5	183
Typhus fever	1	3	14	60	165	500
Malaria	22	53	251	309	706	2243
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	83	35	55	1158	622	584
Epidemic meningitis	45	56	146	380	596	1077
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	2	-	1
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	4625	1709	8356	31586	13233	NA
Whooping cough	1244	595	5865	17135	9877	NA
Tuberculosis	7630	6505	7814	95311	73041	NA
Pneumonia	4116	4062	3988	46506	52747	NA
Influenza	85	106	NA	636	1279	NA
Death						
Diphtheria	24	39	66	513	573	910
Dysentery	14	12	12	140	121	181
Typhoid fever	8	13	18	136	171	357
Paratyphoid fever	2	1	7	13	25	42
Smallpox	1	-	2	1	-	20
Typhus fever	-	1	1	2	14	35
Malaria	1	1	-	8	7	9
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	1	2	19	8	15
Epidemic meningitis	13	22	44	94	144	287
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	1	-	2
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 and 1949

Diseases	Week Ended 26 Mar 1949	27 Mar 1948	29 Mar 1947	Cumulative Rates for First 13 Weeks 1949	1948	1947
CASE RATE						
Diphtheria	21.1	24.7	52.1	24.9	26.5	46.9
Dysentery	3.4	3.5	5.5	2.5	2.9	4.2
Typhoid Fever	4.6	4.9	11.6	5.8	6.6	14.1
Paratyphoid Fever	1.4	1.7	4.5	2.2	2.1	3.3
Smallpox	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.9
Typhus Fever	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.8	2.6
Malaria	1.4	3.5	16.8	1.5	3.5	11.5
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	5.4	2.3	3.7	5.8	3.1	3.0
Epidemic Meningitis	2.9	3.7	9.8	1.9	3.0	5.5
Jap B Encephalitis	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	301.5	111.4	558.6	158.4	66.4	NA
Whooping Cough	81.1	38.8	392.1	85.9	49.5	NA
Tuberculosis	497.4	424.1	522.4	478.0	366.3	NA
Pneumonia	268.3	264.8	600.8	233.2	264.5	NA
Influenza	5.5	6.9	NA	3.2	6.4	NA
DEATH RATE						
Diphtheria	1.6	2.5	4.4	2.6	2.9	4.7
Dysentery	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.9
Typhoid Fever	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.8
Paratyphoid Fever	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
Smallpox	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	-	0.1
Typhus Fever	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Malaria	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Epidemic Meningitis	0.8	1.4	2.9	0.5	0.7	1.5
Jap B Encephalitis	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 26 MARCH 1949

(C) Current Cases
(T) Total cases for year to da

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	10	182	130	2,028	172	2,091
AOMORI	3	55	49	486	43	584
IWATE	1	21	12	182	17	409
MIYAGI	2	46	13	487	23	718
AKITA	2	31	38	317	55	440
YAMAGATA	2	16	23	345	49	601
FUKUSHIMA	11	102	62	591	74	845
IBARAKI	5	72	11	399	22	556
TOCHIGI	2	57	40	599	36	819
GUMMA	3	55	35	501	54	663
SAITAMA	3	41	18	351	31	560
CHIBA	6	98	49	511	100	880
TOKYO	34	626	343	4,185	240	3,585
KANAGAWA	60	503	343	2,835	245	2,144
NIIGATA	2	38	32	328	60	820
TOYAMA	-	39	34	520	35	638
ISHIKAWA	4	63	48	629	47	575
FUKUI	3	45	25	261	20	355
YAMANASHI	5	40	29	235	39	292
NAGANO	4	42	36	558	37	606
GIFU	12	113	56	844	62	521
SHIZUOKA	8	99	35	921	67	1,169
AICHI	24	1,106	115	3,300	217	3,025
MIE	1	116	22	484	45	748
SHIGA	13	96	27	364	31	484
KYOTO	32	379	125	1,353	192	2,154
OSAKA	35	591	158	2,810	280	3,574
HYOGO	39	396	221	2,411	554	3,447
NARA	10	132	54	591	49	566
WAKAYAMA	8	101	37	709	54	700
TOTTORI	4	65	21	311	18	390
SHIMANE	-	22	9	160	16	241
OKAYAMA	25	229	97	877	137	1,115
HIROSHIMA	38	310	160	1,853	144	1,878
YAMAGUCHI	9	134	23	1,450	39	1,079
TOKUSHIMA	1	36	14	214	16	338
KAGAWA	6	40	24	238	81	722
EHIME	2	70	28	472	49	687
KOCHI	2	31	24	303	21	340
FUKUOKA	54	511	256	3,223	314	3,099
SAGA	1	34	50	702	68	747
NAGASAKI	8	157	46	1,171	103	1,481
KUMAMOTO	1	41	21	697	30	1,059
OITA	1	43	18	635	41	726
MIYAZAKI	-	23	24	322	39	394
KAGOSHIMA	3	57	24	596	29	652
TOTAL	499	7,104	3,059	43,359	4,005	49,517
RATE						
Current	32.5	35.6	199.4	217.4	261.1	248.3
Previous	34.6		238.8		276.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
COMPARABLE PERIOD, 1947, 1948, 1949

Diseases	Week Ended 26 Mar 1949	Week Ended 27 Mar 1948	Week Ended 29 Mar 1947	Cumulative Number for First 13 Weeks 1949	Cumulative Number for First 13 Weeks 1948	Cumulative Number for First 13 Weeks 1947
NUMBER						
Chancroid	499	1295	801	7104	11551	10482
Gonorrhea	3059	6514	4082	43359	58805	45042
Syphilis	4005	5958	2788	49517	53325	29935
RATES						
Chancroid	32.5	84.4	53.5	35.6	57.9	53.9
Gonorrhea	199.4	424.7	272.9	217.4	294.9	231.6
Syphilis	261.1	388.4	186.4	248.3	267.4	153.9

Note: 1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.

2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are computed on an annual basis.

3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.

4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.

5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.

6. "NA" indicates that no report was received.

7. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.